



HIV/AIDS and Other Sexually Transmitted Infections In Uganda

**Findings from the
2000 Uganda Demographic
and Health Survey**

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Additional information about the survey may be obtained from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), P.O. Box 13, Entebbe, Uganda (Telephone: (256-41) 320-741; Fax: (256-41) 320-147; e-mail: ubos@infocom.co.ug). Additional information about the DHS programme may be obtained by writing to MEASURE DHS+, ORC Macro, 11785 Beltsville Drive, Suite 300, Calverton, MD 20705, USA (Telephone: 301-572-0200; Fax: 301-572-0999; E-mail: reports@macroint.com).

Introduction

This report on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections in Uganda was prepared for the *XIV International AIDS Conference* in Barcelona, Spain, July 2002. The text is reprinted from the final report for the 2000-2001 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS).¹

The 2000-2001 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) was implemented by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). Fieldwork for the survey took place from September 2000 to March 2001. ORC Macro provided technical assistance through the MEASURE DHS+ project. The survey was funded by DfID, UNFPA, UNICEF and USAID.

The 2000-2001 UDHS was designed to provide information on demographic, health, and family planning status and trends in the country. Specifically, the UDHS collected information on fertility levels, marriage, sexual activity, fertility preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, and breastfeeding practices. In addition, data were collected on the nutritional status of mothers and young children; infant, child, adult, and maternal mortality; maternal and child health; awareness and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections; and levels of haemoglobin and vitamin A in the blood.

The 2000-2001 UDHS is a follow-up to the 1988-1989 and 1995 UDHS surveys, which were also implemented by the UBOS (previously the Department of Statistics). The 2000-2001 UDHS is significantly expanded in scope but also provides updated estimates of basic demographic and health indicators covered in the earlier surveys.

Three questionnaires were used for the 2000-2001 UDHS, namely, the Household Questionnaire, the Women's Questionnaire, and the Men's Questionnaire. The contents of these questionnaires were based on the MEASURE DHS+ Model 'B' Questionnaire, which was developed for use in countries with a low level of contraceptive use. In consultation with technical institutions and local organisations, UBOS modified these questionnaires to reflect relevant issues in population, family planning, and other health issues in Uganda. The revised questionnaires were translated from English into six major languages, namely, Ateso, Luganda, Lugbara, Luo, Runyankole/Rukiga, and Runyoro/Rutoro.

A total of 8,792 households were selected in the sample, of which 8,234 were occupied. Of the existing households, 7,885 were successfully interviewed. In the successfully interviewed households, 7,717 women were identified for the individual interview, and of these, 7,246 were successfully interviewed. In a subsample of households, 2,306 eligible men were identified for the individual interview, of which 1,962 were successfully interviewed.

The results of the UDHS 2000-2001 are representative at the national level, by urban-rural residence, and at the regional level. The sample was also designed to provide reliable estimates of contraceptive prevalence for two projects supported by the U. S. Agency for International Development, the Delivery of Improved Services for Health and Community Reproductive Health projects.

¹ Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and ORC Macro. 2001. *Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2000-2001*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: UBOS and ORC Macro.



The first AIDS case in Uganda was identified in 1982 in a fishing village along the shores of Lake Victoria. Since then, the disease has spread throughout the country. By the end of 1999, there were 55,861 reported clinical AIDS cases, which represent a small portion of all cases. At the same time, 1,438,000 persons were estimated to have been infected by HIV, while 838,000 deaths were estimated to have been caused by AIDS (MOH, 2000).

The response to the epidemic has been characterised by collaboration among the government agencies, development partners, nongovernmental organisations, religious groups, individuals, cultural groups, community groups, research institutions, and networks of persons infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. To this effect, a new strategy, Multisectoral AIDS Control Approach (MACA), was adopted.

1.1 KNOWLEDGE OF WAYS TO PREVENT HIV/AIDS

Since there is no cure for HIV/AIDS, the main strategy for combating the disease has been prevention through practising abstinence, being faithful to one sexual partner, and using condoms. This strategy depends heavily on the level of knowledge of the population and their perception of the HIV/AIDS problem. For this reason, the 2000-2001 UDHS sought to gauge the levels of knowledge of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections and the behaviours people adopt to protect themselves against the infection.

In Uganda, HIV/AIDS has been termed a "household disease" because nearly every household has lost a relative or friend to the disease. In a situation like this, it is expected that everybody has heard of AIDS. As was the case in 1995, Table 1.1 shows that in Uganda today, knowledge of HIV/AIDS is universal.

1.1.1 KNOWLEDGE OF WAYS TO AVOID HIV/AIDS

The 2000-2001 UDHS asked respondents whether there is anything one can do to avoid getting infected with HIV/AIDS. Table 1.1 shows that the level of awareness about the disease is not matched by the knowledge of how to avoid contracting the virus. Only three methods to avoid infection with HIV/AIDS are widely known, namely, using condoms (spontaneously mentioned by 54 percent of women and 72 percent of men), abstaining from sexual relations (50 percent of women and 65 percent of men), and having only one sexual partner (49 percent of women and 43 percent of men).

A sizeable proportion of respondents (14 percent of women and 5 percent of men) know that AIDS can be avoided but do not know a particular method to avoid contracting it. Thirteen percent of women and 5 percent of men either believe that there is no way to avoid AIDS or do not know whether AIDS can be avoided.

Table 1.1 Knowledge of ways to avoid HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men who have heard of HIV/AIDS and who spontaneously mention ways to avoid HIV/AIDS, Uganda 2000-2001

Ways to avoid HIV/AIDS	Women	Men
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	99.7	100.0
Does not know if AIDS can be avoided	7.8	2.3
Believes no way to avoid AIDS	5.6	2.4
Does not know specific way	13.5	5.2
Specific ways to avoid HIV/AIDS		
Abstain from sex	49.7	65.4
Use condoms	54.4	72.3
Limit sex to one partner/stay faithful to one partner	49.0	43.0
Limit number of sexual partners	2.4	10.6
Avoid sex with prostitutes	1.2	4.8
Avoid sex with persons who have many partners	2.0	1.8
Avoid sex with homosexuals	0.1	0.1
Avoid blood transfusions	3.2	5.3
Avoid injections	2.9	8.3
Avoid kissing	0.2	6.1
Avoid mosquito bites	0.2	0.4
Seek protection from traditional healer	0.2	0.2
Other ways	14.9	18.9

1.1.2 KNOWLEDGE OF PROGRAMMATICALLY IMPORTANT WAYS TO AVOID CONTRACTING HIV/AIDS

As mentioned above, there are three programmatically recognised ways to avoid contracting HIV: using condoms, limiting the number of sexual partners, and abstaining from sex. In the UDHS, respondents were asked specific questions about whether condom use and limiting partners could reduce the risk of getting HIV. Currently, 78 percent of women and 90 percent of men know two or more programmatically important ways to avoid HIV/AIDS (Tables 1.2.1 and 1.2.2). Additionally, 9 percent of women and 5 percent of men know of one programmatic way of avoiding the disease.

Knowledge of at least two programmatically important ways to avoid contracting the AIDS virus is high among women in urban areas (92 percent), women from the Central Region (93 percent), and women who have some secondary education (95 percent). Men show a similar pattern, although the relative differences are smaller. Marital status does not have a strong relationship with the knowledge of these selected ways. However, the level of education is positively associated with the level of knowledge of ways of avoiding HIV/AIDS. One in four women without any education do not know any way to avoid HIV/AIDS, compared with only 2 percent of women with secondary education. The corresponding percentages for men are 15 and 2 percent, respectively.

Regarding the particular methods, 69 percent of women say that condom use can reduce the risk of getting AIDS, while 84 percent know that limiting the number of sexual partners is a way to avoid contracting HIV/AIDS. The percentages for men are 83 and 91 percent, respectively. Knowledge of these two ways to avoid contracting HIV/AIDS is generally highest among women and men in their twenties and thirties.

Table 1.2.1 Knowledge of programmatically important ways to avoid HIV/AIDS: women

Percent distribution of women by knowledge of programmatically important ways to avoid HIV/AIDS, and percentage of women who know of two specific ways to avoid HIV/AIDS, according to background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	Knowledge of programmatically important ways to avoid HIV/AIDS			Knowledge of specific ways to avoid HIV/AIDS			Number
	None ¹	One way	Two or more ways	Total	Use condoms	Limit number of sexual partners ²	
Age							
15-19	15.4	6.4	78.1	100.0	68.9	80.4	1,615
20-24	11.5	6.1	82.5	100.0	76.2	87.2	1,504
25-29	12.1	8.8	79.1	100.0	71.7	86.5	1,341
30-39	13.4	10.7	75.8	100.0	66.4	84.2	1,793
40-49	15.0	11.2	73.8	100.0	59.1	82.6	993
Current marital status							
Married or in union	13.9	10.5	75.6	100.0	67.5	84.4	4,881
Divorced, separated, widowed	12.1	6.1	81.8	100.0	70.5	84.2	910
Never married, ever had sex	9.3	3.2	87.5	100.0	83.5	87.8	608
Never had sex	15.0	3.7	81.2	100.0	65.3	80.4	848
Residence							
Urban	5.3	3.1	91.6	100.0	87.7	92.4	1,207
Rural	15.0	9.6	75.3	100.0	65.2	82.5	6,039
Region							
Central	4.1	2.8	93.0	100.0	87.9	93.0	2,341
Eastern	15.8	6.7	77.5	100.0	71.6	81.2	1,956
Northern	25.5	20.5	53.9	100.0	46.4	72.3	1,158
Western	15.2	10.1	74.7	100.0	56.1	83.6	1,792
Education							
No education	25.3	15.3	59.4	100.0	46.9	72.3	1,584
Primary	12.5	7.9	79.6	100.0	70.4	84.9	4,330
Secondary+	2.3	2.5	95.2	100.0	90.6	95.9	1,331
Total	13.4	8.5	78.1	100.0	69.0	84.2	7,246

Note: Programmatically important ways are abstaining from sex, using condoms, and limiting the number of sexual partners. Abstinence from sex is measured from a spontaneous response only, and using condoms and limiting the number of sexual partners is measured from spontaneous and probed responses.

¹ Those who have not heard of AIDS or who do not know of any programmatically important ways to avoid HIV/AIDS

² Refers to limiting the number of sexual partners, and limiting sex to one partner/staying faithful to one partner

Women and men who are not married and have never had sex are the least knowledgeable about specific ways to avoid HIV/AIDS. However, unmarried women and men who have ever had sex are the most likely to know about condom use as a method to avoid contracting HIV/AIDS than other respondents.

Residence accounts for a difference in levels of knowledge. Urban women are more likely than rural women to know about condom use and limiting the number of partners as methods of avoiding HIV/AIDS. Women in the Central Region are the most knowledgeable about these two methods for avoiding HIV/AIDS, while those from the Northern Region are the least knowledgeable.

Table 11.2.2 Knowledge of programmatically important ways to avoid HIV/AIDS: men

Percent distribution of men by knowledge of programmatically important ways to avoid HIV/AIDS, and percentage of men who know of two specific ways to avoid HIV/AIDS, according to background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	Knowledge of programmatically important ways to avoid HIV/AIDS			Knowledge of specific ways to avoid HIV/AIDS			Number
	None ¹	One way	Two or more ways	Total	Use condoms	Limit number of sexual partners ²	
Age							
15-19	8.4	5.3	86.3	100.0	82.8	83.9	441
20-24	2.5	3.4	94.1	100.0	89.4	93.4	321
25-29	1.9	5.8	92.3	100.0	84.9	96.9	310
30-39	3.5	4.5	92.0	100.0	85.2	93.6	522
40-49	8.6	6.1	85.3	100.0	74.5	88.5	285
50-54	10.7	7.4	81.9	100.0	71.1	86.1	83
Current marital status							
Married or in union	4.3	5.4	90.3	100.0	82.8	93.7	1,180
Divorced, separated, widowed	7.1	2.8	90.0	100.0	80.5	89.7	107
Never married, ever had sex	4.2	3.6	92.1	100.0	90.9	89.9	356
Never had sex	9.2	6.1	84.7	100.0	76.9	81.8	319
Residence							
Urban	2.5	2.5	95.0	100.0	90.4	94.1	325
Rural	5.8	5.6	88.7	100.0	81.7	90.2	1,637
Region							
Central	3.5	1.7	94.8	100.0	88.8	93.1	671
Eastern	9.0	7.0	84.0	100.0	83.2	85.8	523
Northern	5.1	12.1	82.8	100.0	72.3	92.6	284
Western	3.6	3.5	92.8	100.0	81.6	92.3	484
Education							
No education	15.0	6.4	78.6	100.0	64.3	80.8	122
Primary	6.1	5.8	88.1	100.0	81.4	89.2	1,272
Secondary+	1.5	3.5	95.0	100.0	90.3	95.8	444
Total	5.2	5.0	89.7	100.0	83.2	90.9	1,962

Note: Programmatically important ways are abstaining from sex, using condoms, and limiting the number of sexual partners. Abstinence from sex is measured from a spontaneous response only, and using condoms and limiting the number of sexual partners is measured from spontaneous and probed responses.

¹ Those who have not heard of AIDS or who do not know of any programmatically important ways to avoid HIV/AIDS

² Refers to limiting the number of sexual partners, and limiting sex to one partner/staying faithful to one partner

A woman's education has a strong relationship to knowledge about use of condoms or limiting sexual partners as methods of avoiding HIV/AIDS. Women with secondary or higher education are more likely to know about these methods than women without education.

Men show similar patterns of knowledge but with smaller differentials than women.

1.2 KNOWLEDGE OF OTHER AIDS-RELATED ISSUES

Tables 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 show responses to questions about other important dimensions of HIV/AIDS information. The data show that 77 percent of women and 88 percent of men are aware that a healthy-looking person can carry the HIV virus. The level of knowledge does not show wide variations by the respondent's age. However, female and male respondents who have never had sex, those from rural areas, and those with less education are less likely to know this fact.

Table 1.3.1 Knowledge of AIDS-related issues: women

Percentage of women by responses to questions on various HIV/AIDS-related issues, according to background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	Percentage who say a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who say HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child			Doesn't know if HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child	Respondent knows someone personally who has the virus that causes AIDS or has died of AIDS	Number ¹
		During pregnancy	During delivery	During breast-feeding			
Age							
15-19	72.0	57.6	64.2	45.4	11.8	87.0	1,615
20-24	79.8	55.7	73.1	46.4	10.0	91.1	1,504
25-29	79.9	57.1	72.4	45.5	10.8	90.9	1,341
30-39	78.7	60.9	69.1	46.7	11.1	92.6	1,793
40-49	75.1	59.5	68.4	47.6	12.5	90.8	993
Marital status							
Married or in union	77.0	58.4	68.8	46.6	11.6	90.6	4,881
Divorced, separated, widowed	82.7	60.4	73.3	47.6	10.8	93.5	910
Never married							
Ever had sex	84.7	59.0	77.1	48.9	4.9	93.9	608
Never had sex	66.9	54.0	63.1	41.2	13.4	84.2	848
Residence							
Urban	91.4	54.9	84.2	48.0	5.2	94.8	1,207
Rural	74.3	58.9	66.4	45.9	12.3	89.6	6,039
Region							
Central	92.9	53.0	81.1	47.0	7.2	96.4	2,341
Eastern	79.9	64.7	66.0	48.0	9.5	94.8	1,956
Northern	63.2	51.4	51.9	44.6	17.2	77.7	1,158
Western	62.7	62.4	69.1	44.5	14.3	86.4	1,792
Education							
No education	63.8	56.8	54.1	42.6	19.4	83.9	1,584
Primary	77.6	59.7	69.2	48.0	10.9	91.1	4,330
Secondary+	91.7	55.2	88.2	45.1	2.2	96.2	1,331
Total	77.2	58.2	69.4	46.3	11.2	90.5	7,246

¹ Includes one woman with missing information on education.

One of the objectives of the National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS prevention is to reduce the incidence of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. In the UDHS, respondents were asked whether the virus that causes AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a child. They were also asked when the transmission occurs. Only a small percentage (11 percent) of men and women do not know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. Overall, 58 percent of women know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, 69 percent know that it can be transmitted during delivery, and 46 percent know that it can be transmitted during breastfeeding. The corresponding figures for men are 53, 69, and 43 percent, respectively.

The background characteristics of respondents do not account for large differences in the level of knowledge of the HIV transmission through pregnancy or breastfeeding, except that men in the Northern Region show a particularly high level of knowledge of HIV transmission during pregnancy (74 percent). However, the respondent's residence, region, and education are related to differences in knowledge of HIV transmission during delivery. Women and men with secondary education are more likely to know about this mode (88 percent of women and 77 percent of men)

Table 1.3.2 Knowledge of AIDS-related issues: men

Percentage of men by responses to questions on various HIV/AIDS-related issues, according to background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	Percentage who say a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who say HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child			Doesn't know if HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child	Respondent knows someone personally who has the virus that causes AIDS or has died of AIDS	Number
		During pregnancy	During delivery	During breast-feeding			
Age							
15-19	80.1	54.0	59.5	44.7	11.0	86.5	441
20-24	87.4	53.9	76.8	42.2	6.8	91.6	321
25-29	92.4	55.3	79.3	42.9	8.4	92.0	310
30-39	92.3	50.0	67.2	43.3	12.6	93.4	522
40-49	85.4	57.4	69.1	41.4	14.0	87.1	285
50-54	87.6	50.2	61.6	48.4	13.1	90.1	83
Marital status							
Married or in union	89.8	53.6	71.4	43.4	11.6	90.9	1,180
Divorced, separated, widowed	93.3	57.7	61.8	48.0	10.4	91.6	107
Never married							
Ever had sex	87.4	50.5	73.0	42.7	6.1	94.3	356
Never had sex	77.6	54.8	58.1	42.3	13.7	83.0	319
Residence							
Urban	95.8	49.4	82.5	40.5	4.9	96.5	325
Rural	86.0	54.3	66.3	43.9	12.0	89.0	1,637
Region							
Central	96.6	50.8	79.6	42.7	7.0	97.9	671
Eastern	78.7	50.5	56.2	44.4	12.6	93.5	523
Northern	76.3	73.6	70.8	55.1	8.4	68.5	284
Western	91.3	48.5	67.0	36.1	15.8	89.0	484
Education							
No education	81.2	46.1	53.5	46.1	24.0	83.3	122
Primary	86.0	57.1	65.0	46.3	12.8	89.3	1,272
Secondary+	90.7	45.9	77.2	35.4	4.2	92.8	444
Total	87.6	53.4	69.0	43.3	10.9	90.3	1,962

than those without education (54 percent of both women and men). Urban women and men are more likely to know this mode of transmission than those in rural areas. Among women, awareness that the HIV virus can be transmitted during delivery is highest in the Central Region (81 percent) and lowest in the Northern Region (52 percent).

Nine in ten respondents of both sexes know someone personally who has HIV or who died of AIDS. Urban residents, those who live in the Central and Eastern regions, and those with secondary or higher education are more likely than other respondents to know someone who has the AIDS virus or who died of AIDS. The lowest percentage is among women and men in the Northern Region (78 percent of women and 69 percent of men).

1.3 PERCEPTIONS OF HIV/AIDS

1.3.1 DISCUSSION OF AIDS WITH PARTNERS

Discussions about HIV/AIDS with a spouse or partner are important in guarding against infection of either or both members of a couple. Currently married respondents and those living with a partner were asked whether they had ever discussed HIV/AIDS prevention with their partners. Table 1.4 shows that 63 percent of married women and 84 percent of married men said they had discussed HIV/AIDS with their partners.

Table 1.4 Discussion of HIV/AIDS with partner

Percent distribution of women and men who are currently married or living with a partner by whether they ever discussed HIV/AIDS prevention with their spouse/partner, according to background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	WOMEN					MEN					
	Ever discussed prevention	Never discussed prevention	Don't know/missing	Never heard of AIDS	Total	Number	Ever discussed prevention	Never discussed prevention	Don't know/missing	Total	Number
Age											
15-19	47.7	52.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	466	(68.6)	(31.4)	(0.0)	100.0	28
20-24	60.4	39.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,150	81.9	18.1	0.0	100.0	139
25-29	65.7	34.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,078	87.2	12.8	0.0	100.0	237
30-39	66.4	33.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,459	83.8	16.2	0.6	100.0	453
40-49	63.8	35.5	0.3	0.4	100.0	728	85.7	14.3	0.0	100.0	252
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	82.9	17.1	0.0	100.0	72
Residence											
Urban	76.1	23.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	636	91.4	8.6	0.0	100.0	148
Rural	60.7	38.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	4,245	83.2	16.5	0.3	100.0	1,032
Region											
Central	66.0	34.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,377	88.5	11.0	0.5	100.0	322
Eastern	67.7	32.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,487	90.5	9.5	0.0	100.0	344
Northern	51.4	47.8	0.1	0.7	100.0	823	62.1	37.9	0.0	100.0	209
Western	60.3	39.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,194	87.8	11.8	0.4	100.0	305
Education											
No education	48.4	50.8	0.2	0.6	100.0	1,264	68.8	31.2	0.0	100.0	92
Primary	64.2	35.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,978	82.5	17.1	0.4	100.0	781
Secondary+	83.7	16.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	639	91.9	8.1	0.0	100.0	220
Total	62.7	37.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	4,881	84.2	15.6	0.2	100.0	1,180

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

na = Not applicable

Similarly large differences in reporting discussions about AIDS between women and men have been observed in other African countries, such as Malawi (73 percent for females and 86 percent for males) (National Statistical Office and ORC Macro, 2001) and Zimbabwe (60 percent for females and 81 percent for males) (Central Statistical Office and Macro International Inc., 2000).

Table 1.4 further shows that urban couples are more likely to discuss HIV/AIDS than those in rural areas. Among regions, spousal discussions about HIV prevention vary between a high of 68 percent of women and 91 percent of men in the Eastern Region and a low of 51 percent of women and 62 percent of men in the Northern Region. Better educated couples are more likely to discuss HIV prevention with their partners than those with less education. For example, 84 percent of married women with secondary education have discussed HIV prevention with their partners, compared with only 48 percent of women with no education.

1.3.2 STIGMA ASSOCIATED WITH HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has introduced changes in cultural traditions. When the disease was first identified, it was difficult for individuals infected and affected to accept the tragedy. To change this attitude, a strategy of positive living to mitigate the social and psychological effects of the epidemic both at the individual and society level was promoted.¹ However, positive living at the individual level can only succeed if there is no stigma from society toward people infected or affected by the disease. To assess whether society has accepted people living with HIV/AIDS, respondents were asked some questions about the social aspects of AIDS prevention and mitigation.

In the UDHS, respondents were asked, “If a person learns that she/he is infected with the virus that causes AIDS, should the person be allowed to keep this fact private or should this information be available to the community?” Tables 1.5.1 and 1.5.2 show the responses. Less than half of the women and three in ten men feel that an HIV-positive person should be allowed to keep this fact confidential. The sentiment did not vary much across subgroups of respondents except by region. In the Western Region, women and men are more likely to feel this information should be confidential (61 percent for women and 35 percent for men) than in other regions (53 percent or lower for women and 28 percent or lower for men).

Only one in ten women and men say they would not be willing to care for a relative with AIDS at their home. Younger respondents, as well as those who have never had sex, those living in rural areas and in the Eastern Region, and those with no education, are more likely to be unwilling to care for relatives with AIDS.

Respondents were also asked, “If a female teacher has the AIDS virus, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school?” The response to this question can be used to assess whether there is discrimination against persons with AIDS in the workplace. Respondents are split on this issue; half of the women and men believe an HIV-infected female teacher should not be allowed to continue teaching. Respondents with secondary education, those who live in urban areas, and women in the Central Region are less likely to believe that an HIV-positive female teacher should not be allowed to continue teaching.

¹ Positive living is an encouragement to people living with HIV/AIDS that they can live a meaningful life, enjoying their full rights in spite of their sero-positive status.

Table 1.5.1 Social aspects of HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation: women

Percentage of women who gave specific responses to questions on various social aspects of HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation, by background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	Believes a person should be allowed to keep HIV-positive status private	Not willing to care for relative with AIDS at home	Does not believe HIV-positive teacher should be allowed to keep teaching	Does not believe children age 12-14 years should be taught about using condoms to avoid AIDS	Number ¹
Age					
15-19	49.1	15.8	54.2	25.7	1,615
20-24	48.2	10.7	48.4	21.8	1,504
25-29	47.9	9.0	46.6	25.1	1,341
30-39	46.0	8.6	48.0	26.2	1,793
40-49	45.0	8.6	50.6	28.5	993
Marital status					
Married or in union	46.9	10.7	50.9	24.8	4,881
Divorced, separated, widowed	50.3	5.8	44.7	26.7	910
Never married					
Ever had sex	49.1	11.2	44.0	19.8	608
Never had sex	45.7	15.9	51.4	30.3	848
Residence					
Urban	46.3	7.1	32.0	23.7	1,207
Rural	47.6	11.4	53.1	25.6	6,039
Region					
Central	53.1	6.6	36.7	26.5	2,341
Eastern	39.3	16.5	59.7	15.5	1,956
Northern	28.1	17.2	56.8	23.3	1,158
Western	61.0	5.6	50.8	35.7	1,792
Education					
No education	45.0	14.4	57.4	26.1	1,584
Primary	48.8	10.5	52.6	25.4	4,330
Secondary+	45.4	6.9	30.3	23.8	1,331
Total	47.4	10.7	49.6	25.3	7,246

¹ Includes one woman with missing information on education.

In the 2000-2001 UDHS, respondents were asked whether they believe that children age 12-14 should be taught about using a condom to avoid HIV/AIDS. Men are twice as likely as women to agree with this idea (58 percent compared with 25 percent). There are no large differentials across subgroups of women, except by region of residence. Thirty-six percent of women in the Western Region do not agree that children should be taught how to use condoms, compared with 16 percent in the Eastern Region. Men who have never had sex (47 percent) and those in the Northern Region are the least likely to believe that children age 12-14 should not be taught about condom use.

Table 1.5.2 Social aspects of HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation: men

Percentage of men who gave specific responses to questions on various social aspects of HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation, by background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	Believes a person should be allowed to keep HIV-positive status private	Not willing to care for relative with AIDS at home	Does not believe HIV-positive female teacher should be allowed to keep teaching	Does not believe children age 12-14 years should be taught about using condoms to avoid AIDS	Number
Age					
15-19	37.6	12.3	55.6	54.9	441
20-24	26.1	7.8	50.6	63.0	321
25-29	24.9	9.1	49.2	59.5	310
30-39	27.0	6.8	52.7	59.8	522
40-49	21.8	8.5	55.5	51.1	285
50-54	28.2	8.2	55.7	62.4	83
Marital status					
Married or in union	28.1	8.0	52.0	64.7	463
Divorced, separated, widowed	30.6	10.9	69.4	52.4	107
Never married					
Ever had sex	27.4	7.2	46.8	68.4	356
Never had sex	39.0	15.2	57.1	46.6	319
Residence					
Urban	23.5	5.5	35.4	65.9	325
Rural	29.1	9.5	56.5	56.5	1,637
Region					
Central	28.4	7.0	49.5	63.4	671
Eastern	26.9	12.2	54.3	64.4	523
Northern	18.5	8.3	53.3	45.2	284
Western	35.1	8.2	56.1	51.1	484
Education					
No education	40.6	12.3	62.5	53.6	122
Primary	30.3	10.3	60.4	55.5	1,272
Secondary+	20.1	5.3	39.0	64.4	444
Total	28.2	8.9	53.0	58.0	1,962

1.3.3 DISCUSSION OF HIV/AIDS IN THE MEDIA

Women and men were asked whether they think it is acceptable for AIDS to be discussed on the radio or television or published in a newspaper. Table 1.6 shows that respondents overwhelmingly accept the use of mass media in transmitting information on HIV/AIDS. In general, men are more likely than women to find discussion of HIV/AIDS in the media acceptable. Overall, more than 90 percent of women and 98 percent of men say that discussion of the disease in the mass media is acceptable.

For both sexes, there are only minor variations in the acceptance level across subgroups of respondents. Urban and better educated respondents are more likely than other respondents to accept information on HIV/AIDS in the media. Women in the Northern Region show an unexpectedly low level of acceptance. However, the unusually low rates may be due to errors during the interview for selected field teams using the Lugbara and Luo versions of the questionnaire.

Table 1.6 Discussion of AIDS in the media

Percentage of women and men who think that discussion of AIDS in the media is acceptable, by media type and background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Discussion of AIDS is acceptable in:			AIDS is not acceptable in any media	Discussion of AIDS is acceptable in:			AIDS is not acceptable in any media
	Radio	Tele-vision	Newspaper		Radio	Tele-vision	Newspaper	
Age								
15-19	90.0	90.1	90.5	9.0	1,615	97.4	96.2	2.3
20-24	92.3	91.5	92.0	7.3	1,504	99.1	99.1	0.4
25-29	90.9	90.5	91.2	8.3	1,341	97.8	97.8	2.2
30-39	90.6	89.8	90.2	8.9	1,793	98.2	97.4	1.7
40-49	89.2	89.0	88.6	10.3	993	96.9	96.1	3.1
	na	na	na	na	na	98.5	93.4	1.5
								83
Marital status								
Married or in union	89.9	89.4	89.9	9.3	4,881	98.0	97.3	1.9
Divorced, separated, widowed	92.4	92.2	91.9	7.3	910	98.9	98.9	1.1
Never married	96.3	95.6	95.9	3.7	608	98.2	97.7	1.4
Ever had sex	89.1	89.1	89.6	9.9	848	96.9	95.2	2.7
Never had sex								319
Residence								
Urban	96.9	96.5	96.7	3.0	1,207	99.4	99.0	0.5
Rural	89.4	89.0	89.4	9.8	6,039	97.7	96.7	2.2
								1,637
Region								
Central	99.3	98.8	99.1	0.7	2,341	99.6	99.0	0.4
Eastern	99.0	98.8	98.9	1.0	1,956	97.2	95.6	2.5
Northern	49.8	50.4	51.2	46.5	1,158	93.2	91.9	6.4
Western	96.8	95.5	95.9	3.0	1,792	99.3	99.2	0.7
								484
Education								
No education	83.8	83.8	84.4	14.8	1,584	93.3	93.3	6.7
Primary	91.6	90.9	91.2	7.9	4,330	97.7	96.7	2.2
Secondary+	96.0	95.9	96.0	4.0	1,331	99.3	98.9	0.3
Total	90.7	90.3	90.6	8.7	7,246	97.9	97.1	1.9
								1,962

na = Not applicable

1.4 KNOWLEDGE OF SYMPTOMS OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted infections have been identified as cofactors in HIV/AIDS transmission. The National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS prevention set a goal of reducing STIs by 25 percent by 2006. To achieve this goal, it is important for the population to know about STIs, their signs and symptoms, and treatment. People who do not know the symptoms of the disease may fail to recognise it and consequently may not get treatment.

Tables 1.7.1 and 1.7.2 show the respondents' knowledge of STIs and whether they know of any symptoms. Although the majority of the population know about STIs, this awareness is not translated into functional knowledge such as knowledge of symptoms. Forty-seven percent of women and 25 percent of men either have no knowledge of STIs at all or are unable to recognise any symptoms of STIs in a man. Among women, 64 percent know of some symptoms of a female

Table 1.7.1 Knowledge of symptoms of STIs: women

Percent distribution of women by knowledge of symptoms associated with sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in a man or a woman, according to background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	No knowledge of STIs	Knowledge of symptoms of STIs in a man			Knowledge of symptoms of STIs in a woman				Number
		None	One	Two or more	Total	None	One	Two or more	
Age									
15-19	33.7	28.5	17.7	20.1	100.0	20.4	18.3	27.5	100.0 1,615
20-24	17.1	30.1	21.9	30.9	100.0	17.3	19.2	46.4	100.0 1,504
25-29	14.6	29.6	19.6	36.2	100.0	16.7	19.2	49.4	100.0 1,341
30-39	11.8	28.0	19.7	40.5	100.0	16.6	18.6	53.0	100.0 1,793
40-49	13.3	25.0	19.0	42.7	100.0	16.1	16.6	54.0	100.0 993
Marital status									
Married or in union	16.5	28.2	19.6	35.7	100.0	17.1	18.4	48.0	100.0 4,881
Divorced, separated, widowed	10.8	30.8	21.5	37.0	100.0	18.0	19.9	51.4	100.0 910
Never married									
Ever had sex	18.6	30.9	18.3	32.1	100.0	17.7	17.4	46.2	100.0 608
Never had sex	38.5	25.4	18.3	17.9	100.0	19.5	18.4	23.6	100.0 848
Residence									
Urban	9.9	26.4	21.7	42.0	100.0	12.9	18.3	58.9	100.0 1,207
Rural	20.2	28.8	19.2	31.8	100.0	18.5	18.5	42.7	100.0 6,039
Region									
Central	13.1	28.2	21.3	37.5	100.0	14.3	15.7	56.9	100.0 2,341
Eastern	21.1	24.2	19.0	35.7	100.0	14.9	21.4	42.6	100.0 1,956
Northern	25.5	25.8	18.0	30.7	100.0	14.5	20.4	39.7	100.0 1,158
Western	18.3	35.1	19.1	27.5	100.0	26.8	17.8	37.2	100.0 1,792
Education									
No education	29.0	27.5	16.0	27.4	100.0	19.5	16.0	35.5	100.0 1,584
Primary	8.4	29.5	20.2	31.9	100.0	17.9	19.9	43.8	100.0 4,330
Secondary+	6.4	25.9	21.9	45.8	100.0	14.3	16.8	62.5	100.0 1,331
Total	18.5	28.4	19.6	33.5	100.0	17.6	18.5	45.4	100.0 7,246

STI (19 percent know one symptom and 45 percent know at least two). Thirty-six percent either have no knowledge of any STIs or are unable to recognise any symptoms of an STI in a woman. Women are less knowledgeable of STI symptoms in men than in women (53 percent). These women are vulnerable because they may not know when to take precautions in protecting themselves.

Knowledge of symptoms of STIs among men is generally higher than among women. Table 1.7.2 shows that 54 percent of men know at least two or more STI symptoms in men, 21 percent know of one symptom, and 14 percent do not know any symptoms at all.

Although the level of knowledge about signs and symptoms of STIs varies across subgroups of respondents, the most important factors are respondents' age and whether they have ever had sex. Respondents in the youngest age group and those who have never had sex are the least likely to know of STI symptoms. On the other hand, knowledge is high among older respondents and ever-married and better educated women and men.

Table 1.7.2 Knowledge of symptoms of STIs: men

Percent distribution of men by knowledge of symptoms associated with sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in a man, according to background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	No knowledge of STIs	Knowledge of symptoms of STIs in a man				Total	Number
		None	One	Two or more			
Age							
15-19	30.3	20.9	18.5	30.3	100.0	441	
20-24	6.1	14.8	29.5	49.6	100.0	321	
25-29	5.2	14.5	22.5	57.8	100.0	310	
30-39	5.8	10.4	18.9	65.0	100.0	522	
40-49	4.5	10.2	18.2	66.9	100.0	285	
50-54	5.9	14.0	7.1	73.0	100.0	83	
Marital status							
Married or in union	5.3	11.8	19.5	63.4	100.0	1,180	
Divorced, separated, widowed	1.5	14.0	24.0	60.4	100.0	107	
Never married							
Ever had sex	12.2	16.2	23.7	48.0	100.0	356	
Never had sex	34.3	21.2	19.7	24.7	100.0	319	
Residence							
Urban	8.4	13.5	22.6	55.4	100.0	325	
Rural	11.6	14.4	20.1	53.9	100.0	1,637	
Region							
Central	14.8	11.7	23.9	49.6	100.0	671	
Eastern	8.5	11.1	16.9	63.3	100.0	523	
Northern	6.1	15.8	21.5	56.6	100.0	284	
Western	11.5	20.1	19.2	49.2	100.0	484	
Education							
No education	23.9	16.4	18.5	41.2	100.0	122	
Primary	13.3	15.9	21.4	49.5	100.0	1,272	
Secondary+	3.5	11.8	19.6	65.0	100.0	444	
Total	11.1	14.2	20.5	54.2	100.0	1,962	

1.5 REPORTS OF RECENT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

The 2000-2001 UDHS obtained data on the prevalence of STIs from responses to the question, "During the last 12 months, have you had a sexually transmitted disease?" This question was asked of respondents who had ever had sexual intercourse. Tables 1.8.1 and 1.8.2 show that 8 percent of women and 3 percent of men reported having had an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey. Given the low level of knowledge about symptoms of STIs, many people may have STIs without knowing it. Therefore, the true level of prevalence of STIs could be higher than the reported one. The rate in 2000-2001 for women is higher than in 1995 (4 percent), but for men, it is lower than in 1995 (6 percent).

Table 1.8.1 Self-reporting of sexually transmitted infections and STI symptoms: women

Among women who have ever had sex, the percentage who report having an STI and/or associated symptoms in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	Percentage with an STI	Percentage with genital discharge	Percentage with genital sore or ulcer	Percentage with STI, or discharge, or sore/ulcer	Number ¹
Age					
15-19	7.2	7.1	7.9	13.3	841
20-24	8.0	11.5	10.5	17.5	1,448
25-29	7.8	11.8	9.9	17.3	1,333
30-39	7.4	12.2	11.0	17.6	1,785
40-49	7.0	9.8	8.7	15.4	991
Marital status					
Married or in union	7.3	10.7	9.7	16.4	4,881
Divorced, separated, widowed	9.7	14.0	11.2	19.3	910
Never married, ever had sex	6.2	8.3	9.0	14.5	608
Residence					
Urban	11.2	12.9	13.8	22.6	1,041
Rural	6.8	10.5	9.1	15.4	5,357
Region					
Central	13.0	16.5	16.5	25.8	2,067
Eastern	4.1	8.9	8.0	13.7	1,777
Northern	5.2	6.1	5.0	9.9	1,014
Western	5.7	8.8	6.4	12.0	1,541
Education					
No education	4.7	7.1	6.5	11.2	1,538
Primary	8.1	12.5	10.9	17.9	3,781
Secondary+	9.4	10.8	11.2	19.6	1,079
Total	7.5	10.9	9.9	16.6	6,398

¹ Includes one woman with missing information on education.

Tables 1.8.1 and 1.8.2 also show that 11 percent of the women report having had an abnormal genital discharge, 10 percent report having had genital sores or ulcers, and 17 percent report having had one or more of the symptoms. Among men, 1 percent report having had an abnormal discharge, 3 percent report having had genital sores or ulcers, and 6 percent report having had at least one of the symptoms. Women in urban areas, in the Central Region, and with some education are more likely to report having had an STI. Men show very small differences in the prevalence of STIs and their symptoms.

Table 1.8.2 Self-reporting of sexually transmitted infections and STI symptoms: men

Among men who have ever had sex, the percentage who report having an STI and/or associated symptoms in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	Percentage with an STI	Percentage with genital discharge	Percentage with genital sore or ulcer	Percentage with STI, or discharge, or sore/ulcer	Number
Age					
15-19	2.2	0.2	0.8	2.7	171
20-24	3.3	2.2	4.6	7.4	281
25-29	4.8	0.7	4.1	7.0	304
30-39	3.0	1.4	2.7	5.2	520
40-54	2.0	1.8	3.1	4.4	285
50-54	1.6	1.8	1.6	5.1	83
Current marital status					
Married or living together	3.1	1.3	3.1	5.5	1,180
Divorced, separated, widowed	2.4	1.4	2.4	3.8	107
Never married, ever had sex	3.3	1.9	3.5	5.9	356
Residence					
Urban	4.2	0.7	4.0	6.0	277
Rural	2.8	1.5	2.9	5.4	1,365
Region					
Central	2.9	0.8	4.1	5.6	559
Eastern	3.4	2.1	2.1	5.3	469
Northern	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	243
Western	4.2	2.2	4.5	8.1	372
Education					
No education	3.5	1.6	5.8	7.7	116
Primary	3.5	1.5	2.9	5.5	1,037
Secondary+	2.1	1.1	3.0	5.4	370
Total	3.1	1.4	3.1	5.5	1,643

1.6 TREATMENT SEEKING AND PROTECTION OF A PARTNER FROM SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Respondents who reported having an infection or STI symptoms in the 12 months preceding the survey were asked whether they sought advice or treatment. Table 1.9 shows that among women who reported having an STI in the last 12 months, 61 percent sought some form of treatment. More than half of these women went to a medical facility or a doctor (55 percent), 16 percent obtained advice or treatment from a pharmacy or a shop, and 16 percent got advice from a friend or relative. Younger women, women who are formerly married, urban women, women who live in the Central Region, and better educated women are more likely to go to a medical facility for treatment.

The number of men who reported having an infection in the 12 months preceding the survey is too small to be presented in detail by background characteristics. Hence, findings for men are presented at the bottom of the table. In general, men are more likely than women to seek advice or treatment (70 percent). The majority of men go to a medical facility (64 percent) for treatment

Table 1.9 Source of treatment of STIs

Percentage of women who reported an STI and/or associated symptoms in the 12 months preceding the survey, by source of treatment or advice and background characteristics, and the percentage of men who reported an STI and/or associated symptoms in the 12 months preceding the survey, by source of treatment or advice, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	Clinic/hospital	Traditional healer	Advice or medicine from pharmacy or shop	Advice from friends or relatives	Advice or treatment from any source	No advice or treatment	Number
Age							
15-19	59.2	5.6	18.8	19.4	65.7	34.1	111
20-24	56.8	8.4	14.2	14.0	61.9	36.5	253
25-29	57.7	4.8	17.3	17.3	61.8	36.0	230
30-39	52.2	6.3	15.7	15.0	60.1	37.5	315
40-49	47.3	6.8	16.8	15.5	53.2	42.3	153
Marital status							
Married or in union	53.5	5.9	15.6	14.5	59.7	38.0	799
Divorced, separated, widowed	60.4	8.3	18.0	18.4	65.6	32.5	175
Never married, ever had sex	51.9	8.5	17.5	22.0	57.8	39.8	88
Residence							
Urban	63.4	5.6	23.2	18.9	67.7	29.9	235
Rural	52.0	6.7	14.2	14.9	58.4	39.4	827
Region							
Central	62.2	8.5	17.4	18.4	67.2	30.6	534
Eastern	41.5	4.1	17.2	16.7	48.9	49.0	243
Northern	39.2	8.2	7.7	3.4	46.7	49.1	101
Western	57.7	2.8	15.9	13.8	63.8	34.6	184
Education							
No education	47.4	8.1	14.5	12.7	55.9	42.3	173
Primary	52.5	6.4	14.2	15.1	58.6	38.6	678
Secondary+	66.7	5.5	24.1	20.5	70.4	29.0	211
Total women	54.5	6.5	16.2	15.8	60.5	37.3	1,062
Men	64.3	11.7	30.5	27.3	69.9	28.3	90

or a pharmacy or shop (31 percent). Twenty-seven percent of men consult their friends or relatives for advice. Men are also more likely than women to seek help from a traditional healer (12 percent compared with 7 percent).

Respondents who reported having an STI in the preceding 12 months were asked whether they informed their sexual partners. Table 1.10 shows that half of the women informed their partners; 37 percent of women reported having no partner or have missing information. Women 20-29 years, women in union, urban women, and more educated women are more likely to inform their partners.

When asked whether they did anything to avoid infecting partners, 52 percent did not take any action, 38 percent took some action, and 7 percent had a partner who was already infected. Among those who took some action, use of medicines was most prevalent (33 percent), followed by abstaining from sexual relations (26 percent). The use of condoms was the least common (6 percent).

Due to the small number of men who reported having an STI, data for men are not specified by background characteristics and are presented at the bottom of Table 1.10. Men are more likely than women to say that they informed their sexual partners about STIs. They are also slightly more likely than women to protect their partners (42 percent of men take some action compared with 38 percent of women). It is interesting to note that men are more than twice as likely as women to report the use of condoms (16 percent compared with 6 percent).

Table 1.10 Protection of partner by women with an STI

Percent distribution of women and men who had an STI and/or associated symptoms in the 12 months preceding the survey by whether they informed their partner of their condition, and percentage who took actions to protect partner from infection, according to selected background characteristics (for women only), Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	Informed partner(s)			Total	Actions taken to protect partner						Number	
	Yes	Some/not all	No		No partner/missing	Stopped having sex	Used condoms	Take medicine	Any action	No action	Partner already infected	
Age												
15-19	49.3	1.1	15.2	34.3	100.0	28.3	12.5	38.0	44.5	45.3	8.3	111
20-24	56.7	1.0	5.8	36.5	100.0	30.9	8.3	38.0	45.6	45.7	5.5	253
25-29	51.1	1.3	11.6	36.0	100.0	25.7	6.5	34.2	38.1	53.4	6.0	230
30-39	49.5	0.9	12.1	37.5	100.0	23.6	4.5	30.8	35.1	55.0	5.9	315
40-49	43.3	0.3	14.1	42.3	100.0	22.0	0.6	24.1	27.8	56.1	13.1	153
Marital status												
Married or in union	55.3	0.4	6.3	38.1	100.0	26.2	4.2	33.3	38.1	50.8	7.7	799
Divorced, separated, widowed	39.4	2.6	25.5	32.5	100.0	24.3	7.6	31.3	35.8	56.7	4.9	175
Never married, ever had sex	31.1	3.0	26.1	39.8	100.0	28.4	20.5	34.7	44.0	48.5	5.8	88
Residence												
Urban	53.9	1.7	14.4	30.0	100.0	29.3	11.9	40.0	47.1	46.0	4.5	235
Rural	49.7	0.8	10.1	39.4	100.0	25.2	4.5	31.1	35.7	53.2	7.8	827
Region												
Central	54.3	1.5	13.6	30.7	100.0	28.6	8.3	37.7	44.6	50.2	4.1	534
Eastern	41.6	0.9	8.5	49.0	100.0	20.1	3.1	22.9	26.3	60.2	11.1	243
Northern	40.8	0.0	10.1	49.1	100.0	22.3	0.5	18.2	23.8	51.5	12.7	101
Western	57.5	0.0	7.9	34.6	100.0	28.6	6.8	41.1	43.2	44.3	7.4	184
Education												
No education	44.6	1.3	11.8	42.3	100.0	21.9	2.5	23.9	27.8	59.2	10.4	173
Primary	50.4	0.5	10.5	38.6	100.0	25.1	5.3	32.1	37.6	52.3	6.7	678
Secondary+	56.3	2.2	12.3	29.2	100.0	32.7	11.7	43.5	48.5	43.0	5.8	211
Total women	50.7	1.0	11.1	37.3	100.0	26.1	6.1	33.1	38.2	51.6	7.1	1,062
Men	63.2	1.6	28.2	7.2	100.0	26.9	15.9	34.7	42.4	30.2	11.7	90

1.7 SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

The sexual behaviour of an individual greatly affects the chances of getting infected with an STI. In this section, two aspects of sexual behaviour are studied: number of sexual partners and use of condoms for STI prevention.

1.7.1 NUMBER OF SEXUAL PARTNERS

Information on sexual behaviour is important in designing and monitoring intervention programmes to control the spread of STIs. The 2000-2001 UDHS included questions on the respondents' last three sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey. Two types of

partners are recognised: those who are cohabiting with the respondent (mostly spouses) and those who are not cohabiting with the respondent at the time of the last sexual encounter. Male respondents were also asked whether they had paid for sex in the last 12 months. Information on use of condoms at last sexual encounter with each of these partner types was collected.

Table 1.11 shows that 97 percent of married women say they had no sexual partner other than their spouse or cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. Two percent say they only had one partner other than their spouse or cohabiting partner, and almost none had two or more partners. Differences by background characteristics are negligible.

Married men, however, are more likely than married women to have multiple partners. Overall, 12 percent of married men have had one or more partners other than their spouse or cohabiting partner in the previous year. The practice of having extramarital partners is common among younger married men (age 15-30), men living in urban areas, men in the Central Region, and better educated men.

Table 1.11 Number of sexual partners: married women and men

Percent distribution of currently married women and men by number of persons with whom they had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, excluding spouse or cohabiting partner, by background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	Number of sexual partners excluding spouse or cohabiting partner									
	Women					Men				
	0	1	2+	Total	Number	0	1	2+	Total	Number
Age										
15-19	97.0	2.9	0.1	100.0	466	77.0	23.0	0.0	100.0	28
20-24	97.0	2.9	0.1	100.0	1,150	85.7	13.2	1.1	100.0	139
25-29	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	1,078	81.4	15.2	3.4	100.0	237
30-39	97.9	2.0	0.1	100.0	1,459	89.0	8.0	3.0	100.0	453
40-49	98.0	1.6	0.3	100.0	728	93.2	6.2	0.6	100.0	252
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	93.9	3.4	2.7	100.0	72
Residence										
Urban	97.1	2.8	0.1	100.0	636	80.9	15.5	3.6	100.0	148
Rural	97.5	2.4	0.1	100.0	4,245	89.0	8.9	2.1	100.0	1,032
Region										
Central	95.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	1,377	83.9	12.0	4.1	100.0	322
Eastern	97.8	1.9	0.2	100.0	1,487	87.5	9.9	2.6	100.0	344
Northern	97.2	2.6	0.2	100.0	823	92.5	7.2	0.2	100.0	209
Western	99.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,194	89.8	8.9	1.4	100.0	305
Education										
No education	97.3	2.3	0.3	100.0	1,264	96.2	2.4	1.4	100.0	92
Primary	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	2,978	88.7	9.2	2.1	100.0	781
Secondary+	96.6	3.3	0.1	100.0	639	84.2	12.6	3.2	100.0	220
Total	97.4	2.4	0.1	100.0	4,881	88.0	9.7	2.3	100.0	1,180

Note: Total includes one woman with missing information on education.
na = Not applicable

The same questions were asked of respondents who are not currently married. Table 1.12 shows that 72 percent of unmarried women did not have any sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, 26 percent had only one sexual partner, and 2 percent had two or more partners. Unmarried men are also less likely than women to have had no partner (65 percent and 72 percent, respectively) and are much more likely to report having had multiple partners (11 percent compared with 2 percent).

Men in their twenties are the most likely to report having had more than one sexual partner in the previous 12 months. The practice of having multiple partners is also more common among respondents who live in urban areas or in the Central Region.

Table 1.12 Number of sexual partners: unmarried women and men

Percent distribution of unmarried women by number of persons with whom they had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	Number of sexual partners											
	Women						Men					
	0	1	2+	Don't know/missing	Total	Number ¹	0	1	2+	Don't know/missing	Total	Number
Age												
15-19	77.8	20.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	1,149	77.8	17.2	4.8	0.1	100.0	413
20-24	53.0	44.8	1.8	0.4	100.0	354	49.0	30.8	20.2	0.0	100.0	182
25-29	65.4	31.9	2.7	0.0	100.0	263	43.7	35.5	20.8	0.0	100.0	73
30-39	69.9	27.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	334	61.0	22.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	70
40-49	80.8	17.2	(2.0)	(0.0)	100.0	265	(60.3)	(29.0)	(10.7)	(0.0)	100.0	33
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Marital status												
Divorced, separated, widowed	70.9	26.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	910	59.0	28.5	12.5	0.0	100.0	107
Never married	72.5	25.5	1.9	0.1	100.0	1,456	66.4	22.6	11.0	0.0	100.0	675
Residence												
Urban	64.6	32.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	571	49.6	32.2	18.0	0.3	100.0	177
Rural	74.2	24.0	1.7	0.1	100.0	1,794	70.0	20.8	9.2	0.0	100.0	605
Region												
Central	66.2	30.4	3.2	0.2	100.0	964	53.7	29.0	17.4	0.0	100.0	349
Eastern	69.3	29.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	468	66.8	24.7	8.2	0.3	100.0	179
Northern	82.1	16.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	335	73.5	21.6	4.9	0.0	100.0	75
Western	77.3	21.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	597	83.4	12.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	179
Education												
No education	77.4	21.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	320	(59.5)	(35.4)	(5.1)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Primary	74.4	23.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	1,352	69.5	19.3	11.2	0.0	100.0	491
Secondary+	64.5	32.5	2.8	0.2	100.0	692	58.6	30.6	10.6	0.2	100.0	224
Total	71.9	26.0	2.0	0.1	100.0	2,365	65.4	23.4	11.2	0.1	100.0	782

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes one woman with missing information on education.

na = Not applicable

1.7.2 PAYMENT FOR SEXUAL RELATIONS

Male respondents in the 2000-2001 UDHS were asked whether they had paid money in exchange for sex in the last 12 months. Table 1.13 shows that 2 percent of men who have ever had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey reported paying for sex. Younger men (15-34) are more likely than older men to have paid for sex, and married men are much less likely than unmarried men to have recently paid for sex. Men in the Western Region are more likely to have engaged in commercial sex than in other regions. Alcohol consumption does not seem to have a strong relationship with commercial sex. Men who have been drunk at least once in the last 30 days are slightly more likely to have engaged in commercial sex than men who have not been drunk.

1.7.3 CONDOM USE FOR DISEASE PREVENTION

Condom use is one of the programmatically emphasised approaches to avoiding STI infection. Therefore, knowledge of, access to, and use of condoms are essential to controlling the spread of STIs. Knowledge of the male condom was found to be over 80 percent (see Chapter 5). However, Table 1.14 shows that only 55 percent of women know a source of male condoms. The level of knowledge increases with level of education. Knowledge is also higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Wide variations do exist between regions and by marital status.

The table further shows that only 38 percent of women say they could get a condom if they wanted. Women age 20-24 years are most likely to be able to get a condom. Other variations are similar to those observed in the knowledge of where to get a condom.

Table 1.13 Payment for sexual relations

Among men who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, percentage who paid for sex in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	Percentage who have paid for sex	Number
Age		
15-24	2.3	354
25-34	2.3	547
35-54	0.5	547
Marital status		
Married or in union	0.8	1,163
Divorced, separated, widowed	5.3	55
Never married, ever had sex	4.9	229
Residence		
Urban	2.1	237
Rural	1.5	1,211
Region		
Central	1.4	485
Eastern	0.9	398
Northern	0.0	229
Western	3.8	336
Education		
No education	0.0	104
Primary	1.8	927
Secondary+	1.6	315
Alcohol consumption (last 30 days)		
Has not been drunk	1.4	1,039
Has been drunk	2.1	407
DISH/CREHP districts		
DISH	2.5	426
I Mbarara and Ntungamo	5.4	88
II Masaka, Rakai, and Sembabule	3.5	105
III Luwero, Masindi, and Nakasongola	(0.0)	44
IV Kamuli and Jinja	0.0	67
V Kampala	1.9	122
CREHP (Kisoro, Kabale, and Rukungiri)	2.4	75
Neither	1.1	946
Total	1.6	1,448

Table 1.14 Knowledge of source of male condoms and access to condoms

Percentage of women who know a source for male condoms and the percentage who think they themselves could get a male condom, by background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	Knows a source for male condoms	Could get a condom	Number
Age			
15-19	53.1	32.3	1,615
20-24	62.1	47.1	1,504
25-29	58.1	42.0	1,341
30-39	51.3	34.8	1,793
40-49	37.7	20.9	993
Current marital status			
Never married (never had sex)	57.7	36.6	1,456
Ever had sex	77.5	58.9	608
Never had sex	43.6	20.5	848
Married or living together	51.5	35.8	4,881
Divorced, separated, widowed	56.2	37.9	910
Residence			
Urban	85.0	61.9	1,207
Rural	47.0	31.1	6,039
Region			
Central	83.5	59.3	2,341
Eastern	48.7	32.4	1,956
Northern	20.3	13.6	1,158
Western	40.3	25.0	1,792
Education			
No education	27.1	16.1	1,584
Primary	52.6	34.6	4,330
Secondary+	87.0	65.4	1,331
Total	53.3	36.2	7,246

Tables 1.15.1 and 1.15.2 show that overall, use of condoms is low (7 percent of women and 15 percent of men). However, there is a wide gap between condom use with a spouse/cohabiting partner and with a noncohabiting partner. It is encouraging that 38 percent of women and 59 percent of men report that a condom was used the last time they had sex with a noncohabiting partner.

Use of condoms among women with noncohabiting partners was high, especially among those with secondary education (61 percent) and those in urban areas (58 percent). Condom use was also moderately high among women age 15-19 (50 percent), those who have never married but have had sex (50 percent), and women in the Central Region (49 percent).

Use of condoms among men with noncohabiting partners is high among men in their early twenties (71 percent), those in urban areas (81 percent), and those with some secondary education (72 percent).

Table 1.15.1 Use of condoms by type of partner: women

Percentage of women who have had sexual intercourse in the past year who used a condoms during last sexual intercourse with spouse or cohabiting partner, with non-cohabiting partner, and with any partner, by background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	Spouse or cohabiting partner		Non-cohabiting partner		Any partner	
	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
Age						
15-19	1.9	483	49.6	266	18.8	740
20-24	2.8	1,171	36.9	197	7.1	1,351
25-29	3.2	1,095	33.9	122	5.7	1,204
30-39	2.1	1,447	32.0	132	4.1	1,561
40-49	2.3	682	10.2	63	3.0	737
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na
Marital status						
Married or in union	2.2	4,663	24.2	123	2.3	4,735
Divorced, separated, widowed	10.0	192	26.5	263	18.9	444
Never married, ever had sex	na	na	49.6	393	47.5	415
Residence						
Urban	6.9	653	58.4	219	19.3	863
Rural	1.9	4,224	29.7	561	4.7	4,731
Region						
Central	5.3	1,407	49.1	383	13.9	1,767
Eastern	1.6	1,458	37.2	173	4.8	1,603
Northern	1.1	794	14.8	82	2.4	871
Western	1.4	1,218	21.0	141	3.4	1,353
Education						
No education	0.6	1,226	18.8	105	1.5	1,312
Primary	2.1	3,001	27.9	408	4.8	3,377
Secondary+	8.3	650	60.6	265	22.8	904
DISH/CREHP districts						
DISH	3.4	1,339	45.3	299	10.6	1,621
CREHP (Kisoro, Kabale, and Rukungiri)	0.3	295	(9.2)	19	0.9	312
Neither	2.4	3,243	34.0	461	5.9	3,661
Total	2.5	4,877	37.8	780	6.9	5,594

Note: Total includes one woman with missing information on education

na = Not applicable

Table 1.15.2 Use of condoms by type of partner: men

Percentage of men who have had sexual intercourse in the past year who used a condoms during last sexual intercourse with spouse or cohabiting partner, with non-cohabiting partner, and with any partner, by background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	Spouse or cohabiting partner		Non-cohabiting partner		Any partner	
	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
Age						
15-19	(9.2)	28	51.5	97	41.8	120
20-24	5.8	141	71.0	113	31.1	235
25-29	3.5	230	60.7	85	14.8	273
30-39	4.2	454	63.6	76	7.5	484
40-49	3.1	248	(36.5)	29	4.7	263
50-54	0.0	69	*	9	0.0	74
Marital status						
Married or in union	3.8	1,152	59.7	139	4.7	1,165
Divorced, separated, widowed	*	13	(40.9)	44	32.4	55
Never married, ever had sex	na	na	61.8	227	61.1	230
Residence						
Urban	7.9	144	80.7	117	37.1	238
Rural	3.3	1,026	50.2	293	10.3	1,212
Region						
Central	6.2	319	68.4	213	27.4	485
Eastern	5.8	339	48.8	100	12.3	398
Northern	0.2	205	(39.1)	35	4.4	229
Western	1.8	306	53.5	61	6.1	337
Education						
No education	3.0	92	*	16	5.6	104
Primary	3.1	771	49.6	236	10.7	928
Secondary+	5.4	221	72.2	127	26.5	316
DISH/CREHP districts						
DISH	5.0	322	66.0	141	20.8	427
CREHP (Kisoro, Kabale, and Rukungiri)	0.0	69	(37.0)	15	2.1	75
Neither	3.8	778	56.2	254	12.9	947
Total	3.9	1,169	58.9	410	14.7	1,450

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

1.8 TESTING FOR HIV

In the 2000-2001 UDHS, respondents were asked whether they had ever been tested for HIV. Those who were tested were asked whether they got the results. Respondents who had never been tested were asked whether they would like to be tested and whether they know a place to get tested. Tables 1.16.1 and 1.16.2 present the findings of these queries.

Eight percent of women and 12 percent of men report that they have been tested for HIV. Women in their twenties and men age 25-39 are the most likely to have had the test. This test is much more common among respondents living in urban areas, in the Central Region, and in Kampala District as well as among those who have secondary education.

Table 1.16.1 HIV/AIDS tests: women

Percent distribution of women who have been tested for the AIDS virus, the percent distribution among women not tested but who want to be tested, the percent distribution among women tested by source of testing; and the percentage of women not tested, who know a source for the test, according to background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

Background characteristic	Have not been tested												Among those tested, percentage who got results	Percentage who know a source for the test	Number of women not tested		
	Tested for the AIDS virus	Want to be tested	Do not want to be tested	Don't know/don't know of AIDS	Total	Number of all women	Among those tested, source of testing				Public	Private	Other	Missing			
							Public	Private	Other	Missing							
Age																	
15-19	6.0	62.2	29.1	2.8	100.0	1,615	62.8	17.5	0.0	19.7	100.0	96	91.7	26.6	1,518		
20-24	11.4	67.8	18.3	2.5	100.0	1,504	59.1	24.6	0.2	16.1	100.0	172	89.9	34.8	1,332		
25-29	11.1	64.7	21.9	2.3	100.0	1,341	52.2	24.2	0.0	23.7	100.0	149	91.2	29.9	1,193		
30-39	7.6	61.7	27.1	3.6	100.0	1,793	63.1	19.5	0.2	17.2	100.0	137	88.9	26.0	1,656		
40-49	5.5	62.0	28.0	4.5	100.0	993	54.8	24.9	2.7	17.6	100.0	55	91.1	24.0	938		
Marital status																	
Never married																	
Ever had sex	14.2	68.8	15.5	1.4	100.0	608	52.4	24.3	0.0	23.2	100.0	86	92.6	42.8	522		
Never had sex	2.9	52.8	40.5	3.8	100.0	848	(55.3)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(32.3)	100.0	25	90.2	20.3	823		
Married or living together																	
Divorced, separated, widowed	8.3	64.7	23.7	3.2	100.0	4,881	61.1	21.8	0.5	16.6	100.0	407	89.8	27.9	4,474		
	10.0	64.5	22.9	2.7	100.0	910	53.5	25.2	0.0	21.3	100.0	91	90.7	29.5	819		
Residence																	
Urban	22.7	47.3	27.8	2.1	100.0	1,207	55.5	24.7	0.2	19.6	100.0	274	93.2	34.4	933		
Rural	5.5	66.9	24.3	3.3	100.0	6,039	61.0	20.3	0.4	18.3	100.0	334	88.1	27.3	5,705		
Region																	
Central	16.1	54.1	28.3	1.6	100.0	2,341	55.9	23.2	0.5	20.4	100.0	376	90.7	36.2	1,964		
Eastern	5.6	70.1	22.0	2.2	100.0	1,956	64.7	13.6	0.2	21.4	100.0	110	91.0	24.7	1,846		
Northern	3.6	73.1	18.2	5.1	100.0	1,158	63.2	28.0	0.0	8.8	100.0	42	86.8	22.1	1,116		
Western	4.5	63.0	27.9	4.6	100.0	1,792	60.0	26.5	0.0	13.5	100.0	80	89.7	27.3	1,712		
Education																	
No education	2.8	63.1	28.7	5.4	100.0	1,584	(63.0)	(19.8)	(3.3)	(13.8)	100.0	44	78.9	18.1	1,540		
Primary	6.4	66.9	24.2	2.5	100.0	4,330	59.5	23.1	0.2	17.2	100.0	278	88.6	27.9	4,051		
Secondary +	21.5	53.8	22.6	2.1	100.0	1,331	56.8	21.8	0.0	21.4	100.0	286	93.9	44.8	1,045		
DISH/CREHP districts																	
DISH	15.0	55.3	28.0	1.7	100.0	2,077	56.4	22.8	0.2	20.7	100.0	312	90.5	32.2	1,766		
I Mbarara and Ntungamo	6.2	61.4	30.2	2.2	100.0	392	78.3	14.2	0.0	7.6	100.0	24	88.7	35.9	368		
II Masaka, Rakai and Sembabule	10.1	53.3	36.1	0.5	100.0	486	29.8	29.6	0.7	39.8	100.0	49	74.4	28.0	437		
III Luwero, Masindi and Nakasongola	8.3	67.9	21.5	2.3	100.0	240	50.5	38.2	0.0	11.3	100.0	20	93.9	39.2	220		
IV Kamuli and Jinja	12.9	67.5	17.1	2.6	100.0	356	66.1	8.9	0.5	24.5	100.0	46	92.3	25.4	310		
V Kampala	28.6	40.9	28.9	1.6	100.0	604	58.9	23.9	0.0	17.2	100.0	173	94.5	34.4	431		
CREHP (Kisoro, Kabale, and Rukungiri)	3.2	52.8	35.1	8.9	100.0	472	(43.9)	(37.5)	(0.0)	(18.6)	100.0	15	93.5	17.7	457		
Neither	6.0	68.4	22.5	3.1	100.0	4,696	61.7	20.9	0.5	16.9	100.0	281	90.1	27.9	4,415		
Total	8.4	63.7	24.9	3.1	100.0	7,246	58.5	22.2	0.3	18.9	100.0	608	90.4	28.3	6,638		

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 1.16.2 HIV/AIDS tests: men

Percent distribution of men who have been tested for the AIDS virus, the percent distribution among men not tested but who want to be tested, the percent distribution among men tested by source of testing; and the percentage of men not tested, who know a source for the test, according to background characteristics, Uganda 2000-2001

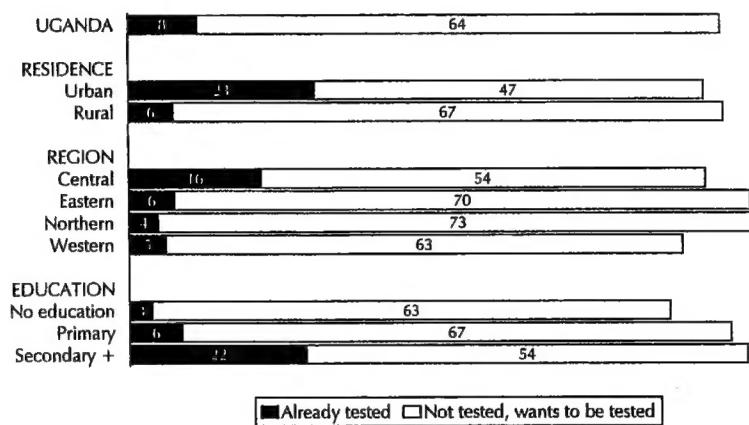
Background characteristic	Have not been tested				Number of all men	Among those tested, source of testing				Total all sources	Number of men tested	Among those tested, percentage who got results	Percentage who know a source for the test	Number of men not tested						
	Tested for the AIDS virus	Want to be tested	Do not want to be tested	Don't know/don't know of AIDS																
						Total	Public	Private	Other	Missing										
Age																				
15-19	3.2	69.3	26.3	1.2	100.0	441	*	*	*	*	100.0	14	100.0	41.5	427					
20-24	12.7	68.9	17.0	1.5	100.0	321	(60.3)	(26.9)	(10.8)	(2.0)	100.0	41	(86.5)	54.1	280					
25-29	18.5	63.4	17.6	0.6	100.0	310	62.5	18.7	17.2	1.6	100.0	57	95.6	53.4	253					
30-39	15.5	64.6	17.6	2.3	100.0	522	71.4	18.7	5.8	4.1	100.0	81	90.7	46.6	441					
40-49	12.4	63.0	23.6	1.0	100.0	285	(66.9)	(26.7)	(6.4)	(0.0)	100.0	35	(96.3)	44.3	249					
50-54	8.8	51.6	33.7	5.9	100.0	83	*	*	*	*	100.0	7	*	41.7	76					
Marital status																				
Never married																				
Ever had sex	11.7	68.6	19.4	0.2	100.0	356	61.8	17.7	20.5	0.0	100.0	42	92.7	58.4	314					
Never had sex	1.5	67.8	28.9	1.7	100.0	319	*	*	*	*	100.0	5	*	37.2	315					
Married or living together	14.4	64.2	19.3	2.1	100.0	1,180	66.1	22.4	8.4	3.0	100.0	170	91.9	47.1	1,010					
Divorced, separated, widowed	18.1	60.0	20.7	1.2	100.0	107	*	*	*	*	100.0	19	*	40.6	87					
Residence																				
Urban	19.9	54.1	25.7	0.4	100.0	325	55.6	21.7	21.6	1.1	100.0	65	96.3	66.4	261					
Rural	10.4	67.6	20.0	1.9	100.0	1,637	69.0	23.2	5.2	2.5	100.0	171	91.6	43.6	1,466					
Region																				
Central	18.5	58.0	22.8	0.7	100.0	671	58.3	27.7	14.0	0.0	100.0	124	95.0	54.4	547					
Eastern	11.3	62.7	24.1	1.9	100.0	523	82.3	8.8	5.7	3.3	100.0	59	89.9	47.3	464					
Northern	4.7	79.6	13.4	2.3	100.0	284	*	*	*	*	100.0	13	*	26.2	270					
Western	8.0	70.2	19.5	2.3	100.0	484	(71.8)	(14.8)	(5.5)	(7.9)	100.0	39	(91.2)	50.3	445					
Education																				
No education	4.2	59.7	30.0	6.1	100.0	122	*	*	*	*	100.0	5	*	30.9	117					
Primary	8.8	67.9	21.8	1.5	100.0	1,272	67.9	27.2	3.0	1.9	100.0	112	93.0	40.9	1,161					
Secondary +	16.4	64.1	18.4	1.1	100.0	444	63.4	23.1	12.5	0.9	100.0	73	87.6	62.9	371					
DISH/CREHP districts																				
DISH	17.5	58.3	23.0	1.2	100.0	582	63.9	19.6	16.6	0.0	100.0	102	94.3	58.3	480					
I Mbarara and Ntungamo	8.9	66.1	22.2	2.8	100.0	115	*	*	*	*	100.0	10	*	53.0	104					
II Masaka, Rakai and Sembabule	12.6	66.1	20.5	0.8	100.0	147	*	*	*	*	100.0	19	*	51.6	129					
III Luwero, Masindi and Nakasongola	15.3	63.6	16.8	4.3	100.0	66	*	*	*	*	100.0	10	*	(50.4)	56					
IV Kamuli and Jinja	25.1	56.6	18.3	0.0	100.0	84	80.7	10.0	9.3	0.0	100.0	21	93.8	60.2	63					
V Kampala	24.5	45.0	30.5	0.0	100.0	171	51.4	18.9	29.7	0.0	100.0	42	94.6	71.9	129					
CREHP (Kisoro, Kabale, and Rukungiri)	6.8	72.7	19.3	1.1	100.0	114	*	*	*	*	100.0	8	*	32.9	107					
Neither	10.0	68.0	20.2	1.9	100.0	1,265	66.5	26.0	4.2	3.3	100.0	126	91.4	43.5	1,139					
Total	12.0	65.4	21.0	1.6	100.0	1,962	65.4	22.8	9.7	2.1	100.0	236	92.9	47.0	1,726					

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Desire to be tested is high in Uganda (see Figures 1.1 and 1.2). This is measured by adding the percentage of women and men who have been tested and those who want to be tested (72 percent of women and 77 percent of men). Respondents living in urban areas, in the Central Region, and those with more education are more likely to have been tested or want to be tested. Desire for HIV testing is also high among women who have never married and have never had sex, formerly married men, and respondents living in Kampala.

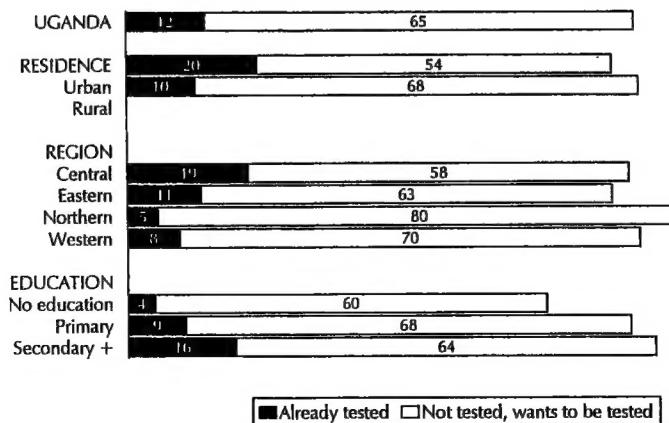
Of those who have been tested, 59 percent of women and 65 percent of men had the test done in a public facility, and 22 to 23 percent had it done in a private facility. There are small variations in the source of testing by respondents' background characteristics.

Figure 1.1 Demand for HIV Testing Services by Background Characteristics: Women



UDHS 2000-2001

Figure 1.2 Demand for HIV Testing Services by Background Characteristics: Men



UDHS 2000-2001

Nine in ten women and men who were tested for HIV received the test results. There are small differences in the percentage of respondents who received their HIV status. When asked whether they know where to go to get an AIDS test, 28 percent of women and 47 percent of men who have never been tested said that they could identify a place to get tested. Respondents who have never been married but have had sex and those with some secondary education are more likely than other respondents to know a place to get the AIDS test.

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